# 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

California Redwood Company
California Operations
Korbel, California

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcaloóhable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The Korbel community takes it's water from two different wells located in the bed of the North Fork of the Mad River. These wells draw water from the sands and gravels of the riverbed at depths ranging from 125 to 200 feet. This naturally filtered water is then disinfected via chlorination and delivered without further treatment. One new well was installed in 2004 due to a casing failure.

A new plastic water storage tank was installed for the township. The timberlands division now uses its water from the permitted water system for the sawmill and township. Additional water samples are collected at the timberlands office to ensure safe drinking water standards are met there also. The timberlands system also has a separate chlorination system. We have installed a 2500 gallon storage tank for the timberlands water system to eliminate draw down of the delivery pipes going to the sawmill in 2009 and improved the fire pond delivery system.

The California Redwood Company Korbel water system is staffed by three (3) California State Certified, Grade Distribution 1 Water Distribution Operators. Our operator attended drinking water treatment technology courses throughout 2013.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Vogt at 268-3042.

California Redwood Company, Korbel routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. For those regulated, the system is allowed to monitor for less often than once a year, the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulation has been used. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

*Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)* - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

*Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)* - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

*Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

*Regulatory Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

*Public Health Goal or PHG* – (mandatory language) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

# TEST RESULTS

| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | Unit Measurement | MCL | PHG | MCLG | Sample Date | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria | N | ND | | | presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples | N/A | 0 | Monthly 2013 | Naturally present in the environment |
| 3. Turbidity | N | ND | | NTU | TT | N/A | N/A | 2009 | Soil runoff |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Alpha Activity, Gross | N | 1.66 | | pCi/L | 15 | N/A | N/A | 2010 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Aluminum | N | 6.4 | | ppb | 1000 | N/A | N/A | 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes |
| 11. Antimony | N | ND | | ppb | 6 | 20 | N/A | 2002 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| 12. Arsenic | N | ND | | ppb | 50 | N/A | N/A | 2002 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes |
| 14. Barium | N | 3.3 | | ppb | 1000 | N/A | 2 | 2009 | Discharge of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 15. Beryllium | N | ND | | ppb | 4 | N/A | 4 | 2009 | Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| 16. Cadmium | N | ND | | ppb | 5 | .07 | N/A | 2009 | Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |
| 17. Chromium | N | 5.7 | | ppb | 50 | 2.5 | N/A | 2009 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits |
| 18. Copper | N | ND | | ppm | AL=1.3 | 0.17 | N/A | 2009 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 19. Cyanide | N | ND | | Ppb | 200 | 150 | N/A | 2003 | Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20. Fluoride | N | .26 | | Ppb | 2 | 1 | N/A | 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 21. Lead | N | ND | | Ppb | AL=15 | 2 | N/A | 2006 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| 22. Mercury (inorganic) | N | ND | | Ppb | 2 | 1.2 | N/A | 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland |
| 23. Nickel | N | 1.1 | | Ppb | 100 | N/A | 100 | 2009 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| 24. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | .21 | | ppm | 10 | 10 | N/A | 2013 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 25. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | N | ND | | ppm | 1 | 1 | N/A | 2013 | Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 26. Selenium | N | ND | | ppb | 50 | N/A | 50 | 2009 | Discharge from petroleum, glass and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive) |
| 27. Thallium | N | ND | | ppb | 2 | 0.1 | N/A | 2009 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

**All drinking water, including bottled water**, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
-- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the California Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

**Total Coliform**: Water systems are required to meet a strict standard for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If the standard is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

**Nitrates**: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

**Lead**: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

A vulnerability study was done by Simpson in January 28, 2002. A copy of the study can be obtained at the Korbel Office. Our wells are near office buildings, managed forestlands, nursery, surface waters of the Mad River, and a roadway. These wells are 200 feet deep so the vulnerability to outside contaminants is very low.

Please call our office if you have questions. 707-268-3042

# Consumer Confidence Report
## Certification Form

Water system name: __California Redwood Company Korbel Water System__

PWS I.D. no: _____1200715_____

The water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by: Name Bill Highsmith

Title __Vice President, Manufacturing_____ Bill Highsmith_____

Phone #_____(707) 668-4554_____ Date 4-18-14